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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

READ JANUARY 7, 1863.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

GENTLEMEN—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

| | |
|---|---|
| The balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1861, was | $1,551,605 72 |
| Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, | 5,211,747 63 |
| Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, | $6,763,353 35 |
| Total payments, | 4,590,509 25 |
| Leaving balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1862, | $2,172,844 10 |
| Deduct balance of unexpended military loan, | 195,576 27 |

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861, $1,030,176 82, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being $144,095 37;] and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were $95,317 16 less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1861, | $40,580,666 08 |
| Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861, | $387,850 00 |
| | $40,968,516 08 |
| Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, | $ 520,302 26 |
| Public debt Dec. 1, 1862, | $40,448,213 82 |

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to $10,781,000, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds of Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, | $ 3,500,000 |
| Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, | 7,000,000 |
| Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company, | 281,000 |
| | $10,781,000 |

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of 8th of September last as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced | | $262,801 67 |
| As follows, viz: | | |
| State loans | $261,178 74 | |
| Interest certificates, | 370 41 | |
| Domestic Creditor's certificates | 64 52 | |
| Relief notes cancelled | 11 88 | |
| | | $262,801 67 |

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the 1st Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's Report and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the Act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed Wm. McClelland, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the departments under their care.

In accordance with the Act of 10th February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to $1,946,719 33, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the 15 per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about $300,000.

On the 20th of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. 1000 of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 29th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, 52 miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of 199 miles, leaving 89 miles unfinished, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of $146,631 22 for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State $140,760 30.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest in like manner which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for 300,000 volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly 110,000 men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State.

The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that 38 new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; 4 other regiments, which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization.

On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Maj. Jos. Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for 50,000 volunteer militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and 8 companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. 15,000 of the volunteer militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; 10,000 were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about 25,000 were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's powder mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the volunteer militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of 300,000 militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camp of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the U. States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the General Government more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th Sept. last, making in the whole more than 250,000 men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the Barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg were held in readiness to go forward, when Major General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledged valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, who thus testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same occasions, I am indebted to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Col. John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my Staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition:

63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs. 2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons and battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last.

26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance, having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning.

12,497 setts infantry accoutrements complete.

1,298 swords and sabres, 684 pistols 1,938 rounds artillery ammunition.

1,522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms.

The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858:

5,840 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued to and are now in possession of border counties.

4,938 muskets and rifles, and 3,041 setts of accoutrements issued to and now in possession of organized companies. Also 80,000 rounds of ammunition issued to border counties and organized companies.

1,755 muskets and 895 setts of accoutrements, were issued to Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the service.

32 pieces of artillery, issued to First Pennsylvania Artillery. Col. Charles T. Campbell, commanding on going into the service.

528 sabres, 4,056 pistols and 528 setts of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies.

Showing an aggregate of 107 pieces of artillery.

39,045 muskets and rifles, 1,749 pistols, 1,826 sabres.

22,203 setts infantry accoutrements, 528 setts cavalry accoutrements, 1,603,928 rounds of ammunition.

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," to be in its possession, viz:

7 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns, 2 10-pounder Prussian rifled guns, 1 10-pounder English rifled gun, 12 cassions for 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns.

2 caissons for 10-pounder Prussian rifled guns with tools and stores.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer Dahlgreen.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs. Dahlgreen.

2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small howitzer guns, 12-pounders, with carriages, tools and stores.

1 12-pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgreen.

2 field carriages for ditto.

1 12-pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs. Dahlgreen.

2 field carriages for ditto.

2 small 12-pounders howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores.

195 saddles. 127 saddles, with traces, breast, strap, &c. 60 saddles, incomplete,

2,296 muskets and rifles. 200 pistols and 124 holsters. 1,997 rounds of shot and shell. 672, 884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges.

The foregoing does not include the arms and equipments that have been issued to the several regiments of the Home Guard, and which are in their possession.

For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message.

In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to the Legislature some documents relating to them.

By the thirteenth section of the act of May 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my last annual message, I had drawn from the treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and had paid out up to the 1st of December, 1861, six thousand four hundred dollars, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury, part of which with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff in service when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the state was threatened with invasion in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

An account of these expenditures will be found on file in the office of the Auditor General.

Under the act of 29th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In september last, two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in Arsenal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, caissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February, 1862, measures were promptly taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in the field.

The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks were duly attended on the field or in the vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same system would have been continued, but in June last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the Soldiers for pay and pensions.

In compliance with his views, I was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective, but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject. Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be so rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attended could produce even inconvenience to that, I would not urge it. But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I regret to say it) frequently to the neglect, or worse, of strange officials, at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comforts which the solicitude of their families and friends would rejoice to provide for them.

In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as above stated, I have expended less than $4000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle-fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-three cents, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General and of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his return with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded $600, which is included in the sum of less than $2,000, above stated.

In this connection I must speak with applause of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow citizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth thousands have applied their minds and exertions to the same end; and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men, whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued the performance of it.

The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States, League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availability of that site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy, who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to iron, coal and other necessary supplies, situated on fresh water with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from hostile attack by its position.

Captain Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defences of the Delaware, which I herewith transmit for information.

In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message.

If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State, of at least one College for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provisions be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands in the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested.

The details of the operations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which in common with all our great social interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the State.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money but in orders on store keepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the store keepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their work men are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair day's wage, is but the dictate of common honesty; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family, where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

I believe that the several charitable institutions to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid, have been well managed during the past year.

The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for selling the canal under the mortgage, the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscribers and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, to compel them to pay up the capital, or such charges, and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the last season have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a little over fifty-one thousand dollars.

In pursuance of the joint resolution passed 11th April, 1862, the Attorney General has instituted proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonweatth by the Bank of Commerce at Erie, and I have employed John H. Walker, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in the prosecution of the officers of the Bank in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 6th May, 1862, an information in equity was filed by the Attorney General against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sunbury, in October last.

By an Act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by the name of the Navy yard, Broad Street and Fairmount railway company. It being alleged that the company, instead of making a railway on the route and in the manner prescribed by its charter, is constructing a railroad of a different character by a route, extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General has proceeded against the company by *quo warranto* for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road.—Both these proceedings are now pending.

By the act of 29th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrages as if they were present at the usual places of election. That act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor, the interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or of forming separate Confederacees, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies or the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right,) insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and to maintain the unity of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

# BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 16, 1863.

## The Next Governor.

The importance of electing an honest, upright and fearless man to the office of Governor of the State, cannot be over-estimated. The official term of Governor Curtin expires in January, 1864, and his successor will be chosen at the next general election. It becomes us, therefore, to make an early commencement of the canvass as to the merits and claims of those citizens upon whom party conventions may probably settle as candidates for this high and responsible office. That the next Governor will be a Democrat is beyond doubt. Hence it behooves the Democratic people to look about them with the purpose to select as their standard bearer a man of intellect, personal integrity and possessing the courage and manliness to stand up for the rights of the Commonwealth, and, at any peril, to put in practical operation the principles which he will be chosen by the people to represent. Doubtless, (as is always the case) sections and local interests will present their favorites; cliques and factions their pimps and parasites, corporations and monopolies their tools and hirelings. But the Democratic party should lop off all such unhealthy excrescences. The great political organization which alone is able to save the wreck of our country, cannot afford to trifle and parley any longer for the sake of expediency. Nor is it necessary, in the remotest degree, that it should do so. It has the confidence of the people, and it will be sustained in its boldest endeavor and loftiest aim, if its action be intended for the good of the country. Let us, then, have the very best material brought forward from which to choose the next Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and let us have that candidate selected without reference to any local, corporation or class interests, looking only to his political standing and personal fitness as the qualifications necessary to entitle him to the nomination. The times demand a bold man and a true. No mere politician will answer the purpose. No mere office-seeker can be tolerated. We want a man "who knows his rights, and knowing, dares maintain them;" who understands the duties of his office, and, appreciating the responsibility that rests upon him, will have the nerve to discharge those duties, without fear of popular clamor, without the desire for popular favor and without affection for any peculiar interest at war with the general welfare of the State. Let the people consider and choose with deliberation.

## Governor's Message.

We publish, on our first page, the message of Governor Curtin. It certainly compares most favorably with that of his would-be master, the President. Besides refraining from that wholesale slaughter of the King's English so characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's literary efforts, this State paper of the Governor, is prepared with some ingenuity, so far as regards its evident purpose of concealing the true condition of our finances and the state of the country generally. It is also quite regardful of that staple commodity in the political market, "buncumbe," and tries to tickle the fancy of the laborer, whose bread has been taken out of his mouth by the false pretences and wicked machinations of Curtin's party. The soldier, too, has the sympathies of the Governor, and whilst he is willing to wait till Stanton gets quite ready to send home the sick and wounded, he urges immediate action by the Legislature to enable the soldiers to vote. Home and friends are all well enough, and ought to be secured to the sick and wounded, but the vote of the army, controlled and managed by Abolition officers, is much more important to—His Excellency. The message says not one word about the negro or emancipation. How prettily the Governor snubs "honest Abe!" How deftly our Executive shirks the great issue put upon the country by his own party! And what will his peculiar friends, the emancipationists, say to his silence on their favorite subject? Will they take him to their embraces after getting the cold shoulder from him in this most ungraceful style? We shall see. But the message needs but little criticism. It contains nothing new and repeats very little that is old. Our readers can "take it to pieces" without our assistance.

## Latest by Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

"Charles R. Buckalew elected U. S. Senator over Simon Cameron by two majority."

All hail! A star in the East has appeared. The eastern horizon is becoming brilliant from the reflections of common sense, and the night, the blackness and darkness of Abolitionism, is being dispersed before its rays.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the true, and, we have no doubt, *tried* Democrats, who, to a man, have every one proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the people.

And what shall we say of our Senator? A man amiong men—a fearless, honest and able statesman—an able lawyer—a powerful advocate and a Democrat by birth, education and *association*. Poor Simon! "How the mighty (*scoundrels*) are fallen!"

☞We call attention to the new card of Dr. C. N. Hickok, dentist. It will be seen by reference to his advertisement, that the Doctor inserts teeth on a new article, *Vulcanite*, or vulcanized India Rubber, which is more durable and looks more natural, besides being cheaper, than gold or silver. We have seen a specimen of Dr. Hickok's work in the new material, and must say that it was the prettiest job in dentistry we have ever seen. Give the Doctor a call and see for yourselves.

☞The Rev. Samuel Kepler has announced the 7th chapter of Romans, as the subject of his discourse for next Sabbath morning. Those who may be pleased to attend, will find it a profitable employment to read with care, the 6th, 7th and 8th chapters of the Epistle, in order to the better understanding of the doctrines to be discussed.

☞The following named gentlemen were elected on the 12th inst., by the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road, to serve for the ensuing year:

*President*—S. L. RUSSELL, Esq.

*Directors*—Jacob Reed, Valentine Steckman, John Taylor, Wm. P. Schell, John Alsip, Alexander King, Charles W. Ashcom, Geo. Smith, E. L. Anderson, Job Mann, Wm. G. Moorhead, Thomas A. Scott.

☞Lowry & Wharton have established a store at Saxton, this county. This is an enterprising firm, as we can testify, and will, no doubt, do a "smashing business." The store is to be under the supervision of our friend, S. S. Fluck, Esq., of Hopewell.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. T. C. Garrett. Persons wishing any thing in the lumber line, will do well to give him a call.

☞Messrs. Harris and Williams advertise for yellow locust timber and pine, for which they will pay good prices. See advertisement in another column.

☞The Kimmell House, Washington City, is a first class hotel, and we recommend it to every body that may visit the Federal capital. The proprietor is a "*host* in himself."

☞The editor has gone to Harrisburg, to witness the operations of Simon Cameron in his attempt to elect himself U. S. Senator.

☞Col. Charles T. Campbell was not killed at the recent battle near Fredericksburg, as at first reported, but was severely wounded in the arm. We hope the brave and indefatigable Colonel may soon be himself again.

☞Absence from home for some weeks, has precluded us from "reading proof," and we hope our friends will, therefore, pardon all typographical shortcomings.

## Comments of the Western (Opposition) Press on the Proclamation of Emancipation.

The Chicago *Times* says:

"THE DEED!

"The deed is done—the deed which unites the people of the South forever in their rebellion, and divides the people of the North as to the further prosecution of the war—the deed which converts the war from a constitutional contest for the integrity of the Union to an unconstitutional crusade for the liberation of three millions of negro barbarians and their enfranchisement as citizens—the deed which destroys the last hope of the preservation of the old Government and inaugurates a future dark, uncertain and dreary—the deed which is as unwarranted in military as it is in civil law, against the purposes of which the humanity of Christendom will protest, and to avert the consequences of which European powers will interfere. The deed is done. The craziest abolitionism has achieved the very acme of its desires. The end for which the war was commenced by the dominant party—the separation of the Union and an armed anti-slavery crusade—has been reached. It is not a deed without a name. It will be known in all history as the most wicked, atrocious and revolting deed recorded in the annals of civilization."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel* closes an important article as follows:

"If this act of usurpation passes unrebuked, then we may bid farewell to constitutional liberty. The constitutional guarantees of personal rights and personal liberty will not be worth the parchment upon which they are written.—It is for the people to say whether they will remain free by repudiating this usurpation of power, or by yielding to it, surrender personal liberty and the right of self government."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* remarks:

"The President's Proclamation has come to hand at last. We scarcely know how to express our indignation at this flagrant outrage of all constitutional law, all human justice, all Christian feeling. Our very soul revolts at contemplating an atrocity so heinous, and the feeling is intensified at the indelible disgrace which it fixes upon our country. To think that we, who have been the foremost in the grand march of civilization, should be so disgraced by an imbecile President as to be made to appear before the world as the encourager of insurrection, lust, arson, murder! The people have condemned this in advance, and the President has raised a storm that will overwhelm him.—It is not in the rebellious States he has to fear most, but the true, loyal States will not suffer their fair fame to be stained by him. It is not enough that Kentucky is exempt from its force; not enough that it is ineffectual even in the State it has reference to. The people cannot, in any State, bear to be so slandered by one who usurps authority."

In another article it says:

"But we need not discuss the absurdity.—After constitutional liberty has been so long established—after it has been reduced to a science—here comes a man supposed to have honesty and capacity enough to be elected President of a Government of strictly limited powers, assuming unlimited despotic authority over States, property and persons. This spectacle will astonish the civilized world. Our statesmen all along supposed that States were real units, important, indispensable parts of the Union, and that the reserved rights of the States were as important as the rights of the Federal Government. We are now startled with the announcement that the President of this limited Government, who only has power to use force to execute the laws of the Union, is, by this war power, able to absorb all the powers of government. Upon the same principle he can dispense with Congress and with all State power.

"If our fathers really made such a Government as this, they did it by mistake; they didn't intend it. Their shades would startle and quake at the developments of the first of January, 1863."

The Columbus [Ohio] *Statesman* says:

"But we have not time to dwell upon the inconsistencies and absurdities of this proclamation. Henceforth the war, which was avowedly commenced for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of all the States unimpaired, is to be, according to this Executive decree, a war for the maintenance of negro freedom. For that purpose the army and navy of the United States are to be employed; the resources of the country are to be taxed, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed for the sake of securing the freedom of negro slaves.

"If anything were wanting to crown the folly and infamy of the present administration, this proclamation caps the climax. It will be difficult for it to find a lower deep."

Not less than one thousand papers and organs of public opinion in the loyal States, will hold similar language.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following Comments:

"In his Emancipation Proclamation the President has attempted to do that which in the most solemn and public manner he had declared that he did not intend, and had no right to do under the Constitution. Upon his own promises and declarations—upon his own voluntary interpretation of the paramount law of the land, he stands condemned. This no one, who has any regard for his own reputation for veracity, can dispute. The President is, therefore, wrong, either in affirming that he had no right to interfere with slavery, or in interfering with it; and this even his most zealous supporters must *per force* confess.

"If the nine States in which the President has declared slavery to be abolished are parts of the Union, the only power which the President has within them is that which is given by the Constitution. The only ground upon which the war can be justified, and the only one thus far set up for its jurisdiction, is that they are parts of the Union, and that their people, in a state of disobedience to the Constitution, must be made to submit to its authority. As members of the Union, slavery is entitled to remain intact therein, by the fact that the Constitution gives neither the President nor any branch of the Government any power over the domestic relations of the people.

"If the nine States are out of the Union, the war is a war of conquest, carried on by one independent nation against another. Wars of conquest are of more than doubtful justice, and the sober judgment of mankind has always been against the State which, taking advantage of the supposed weakness of another, has sought to subdue it. In respect to such wars, there are rules of conduct which national honor demands should be observed. One of the points made in the Declaration of Independence—and properly made—against the King of Great Britain, was that he had 'excited domestic insurrections.' That which was an act of unexampled barbarity in a King, is it any the less so when perpetrated by a President?"

## Why Oppose the Proclamation?

The question is often asked by Republicans, "why do you oppose President Lincoln's Proclamation of freedom for the slaves? As it is sometimes asked in candor, we make a candid reply:

1. The Proclamation is a dangerous assumption of power by the President. He has not a shadow of authority, either as a "war measure," or otherwise, to proclaim the freedom of the slaves in the States. They are *property* held under State laws—held by loyal men as well as rebels. The President has precisely the same authority to issue a Proclamation declaring that all *property* has ceased to exist and shall not hereafter be recognized. He can no more deprive the loyal men of the rebel States of their slaves, than of their horses, and cotton, and lands. His constitutional power is the same in both cases and is entirely wanting in both. The claim to exercise it is but another of the dangerous usurpations of Executive power put forth under the false pretense that the President may do *anything* to suppress the Rebellion.

2. But if the President had constitutional authority to issue and enforce an Emancipation Proclamation, its exercise would tend to strengthen, rather than suppress, the rebellion, and would, therefore be unwise. The proclamation gives vigor to the war in every rebel State, by strengthening the hands of the insurgents, crushing loyal men, and concentrating the whole population in deadly hostility to the Union. It interposes a barrier to peace, and a restoration of the Constitution and the Federal authority. Its direct effect—if not its intent—is to prevent a return to the Union as it was.

The purpose, on the part of the Abolitionists and the President, is to say that no State shall now be permitted to lay down its arms and return to the Union, except on the condition of changing its domestic institutions and local laws, and abolishing slavery. Will any State consent to such an humilitating and unconstitutional exaction, so long as it has a soldier to send to the field? Is it reasonable to expect—under such a policy—any end of the war, except by the subjugation and extermination of the Southern whites? Does not the President's policy entirely repudiate a restored Union, and look to the alternative of extermination or separation? Evidently the President and the radicals, by whom he is controlled, have abandoned all idea of simply returning to the Constitution and the Union of our fathers. Abolition of negro slavery, or a division of the country, is now their proclaimed purpose. The proclamation means this, and nothing more or less.

Therefore, both on the score of power and expediency, there are ample reasons why loyal and sensible men should regret and oppose the President's proclamation.—*Albany Argus.*

## Are We Fighting for a Debt?

Is so, we shall be gratified in a proportion not easily computed, and to an amount not readily to be comprehended. Years ago the enormous debt of Great Britain startled the tyro in arithmetic—the next generation are in the broad way of having something equally amazing to compare with it in our own. For if the debt of England is $4,000,000,000, at an average of about 3 per cent. interest, or $120,000,000 a year, our own was, on the first of July last, taking the message as authority, in round numbers.....$600,000,000

To which the Com. of Ways, and Means purpose to add:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds (20 years 6 per cent).. | $900,000,000 |
| Treasury notes to be funded.. | 140,000,000 |
| Treasury notes at 5.47½ per ct. interest..... | 300,000,000 |
| Legal tender (greenbacks).... | 300,000,000 |
| Shinplasters..... | 50,000,000 |
| In all, to 1st July 1863..... | 2,290,000,000 |

which at an average interest of 4¾ per cent., the most favorable estimate that can by any possibility be made of the rate, amounts to the fabulous sum of $106,000,000 (*one hundred* and six millions) a year, sufficient to purchase the contents, land, men, women and chattels of a Southern state every half year. War is truly an expensive luxury for the people, if it is glorious to those individuals who use their official positions to turn a penny for friends, like Mr. Grimsley, Andrew J. Butler, Gen. Curtis or Simon Stevens.

## Gen. Lee's Address to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., December 31, 1862.

*General Order No.* 138.

The general commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor, and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broked, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the commanding general regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that will insure the safety, peace and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

## Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort yesterday. Governor Robison's Message recommends that Kentucky reject the President's proclamation, and protests against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution.—He thinks the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow.

He says that the saddest result of the Proclamation will be to fire the whole South with one burning mass of inexhaustible hate, and destroy all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was; and, further, that in view of this most alarming act of military necessity, he advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the Proclamation.

THE BULL AGAINST THE COMET.—We have it at last! The President proclaims freedom to all the slaves whom he cannot reach, and who cannot reach him! recommending them, however, to make a virtue of necessity, and keep quiet. All the slaves in Georgia, South Carolina, &c., where the Confederates are undisturbed by the presence of Federal armies, are pronounced free! They are really free, if there is any truth in the Proclamation; and yet we suppose, they "don't see it," and indeed for that matter, we don't either. The slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and parts of Virginia and Louisiana, where we have large armies, and where the Proclamation might be made effective, are not pronounced free! Mr. Lincoln virtually says, "Where I can't reach the slave to help him, I will help him; where I can help him, I won't." In other words, those are declared forever free whom circumstances more powerful than the President declared to be forever slaves; while those whom circumstances favor, as to freedom, are left in their bondage! What philanthropy!

And then, there is another view to be taken of the matter. The President has been assuring the people of the slave States, with apparent sincerity, that by giving liberty to their negroes they would greatly benefit themselves; indeed, that he was almost solely actuated, in his anti-slavery crusade, by a desire to improve their condition. Yet when the time for action comes, he confers his blessing upon the disloyal and withholds it from the loyal slave States! But no matter. While the Proclamation reaches but few and very small districts over which we are now exercising civil or military jurisdiction, it plainly declares that every advance of our armies shall be for the negro, and the negroe's benefit. Except so far as the war is defensive, it is henceforth to be a negro war! Ought not the anti-Union-negro-worshippers to be expected to do the rest of the fighting? Is not this just the time for Greeley's nine hundred thousand to flock to the field, and allow all those Democrats whom this Greeley every day denounces as traitors, to come home?

This is a great nation. We have a great President. We are doing a great business. "On to confusion!"

President Benson of the negro Republic of Liberia, who has recently been on a visit to London, has negotiated with Minister Charles Francis Adams a commercial treaty with the United States placing the citizens of Liberia on a footing with the citizens of the most favored nations. A Washington despatch says the treaty has arrived there, and will come up for confirmation in the Senate immediately after the holydays.

The Bedford Union Teachers' Institute met pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday, Jan. 10. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather twenty-one teachers were in attendance. The meeting was an interesting and profitable one. The following program was adopted for Saturday, January 24, 1863:

ESSAYS—1, Mr. Earnest and Mr. Diehl.

2, Class Drill—Chanting mountains and rivers of Europe, by Mr. M. Points.

3, Explanations on the subject of the Change of Seasons on the Globe—by J. W. Dickerson.

4, Class Drill—Reading—by Mr. Hardman.

DISCUSSIONS—1, Should the teacher be held responsible for the conduct of his pupils on their way to and from school?

2, Are Teachers' Institutes beneficial?

Soldiers, see to your own health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaints will follow your slightest discretion. Holloways Pills & Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicine. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 216

## —MARRIED—

STENGER—HASSLER.—On Christmas Evening, Dec. 25, 1862, by Rev. Jacob Hassler, Geo. M. Stenger, Esq., to Miss Lottie Hassler, both of Loudon, Franklin County, Pa.

PIPER—LIVINGSTON.—On New Year's day, Jan 1, 1863, by the same, Mr. Thomas A. Piper, to Miss Rebecca Livingston, both of Piper's Run, Bedford County, Pa.

STEELE—SHOUP.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 8, 1863, by the same, Mr. Thomas Steele, to Mis Elizabeth Shoup, both of Liberty Tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

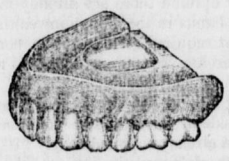
## —DIED—

SATTERFIELD.—In Frankstown, Blair Co., January 4th, Elizabeth, Wife of W. A. B. Satterfield, aged 29 years, 4 months and 20 days.

STECKMAN.—Dec. 8, 1862, in St. Louis, John Steckman, late of the state of Indiana, but formerly of this county, in the 22nd year of his age.

STECKMAN.—Dec. 23, 1862, in Camp Relay, John B. Steckman, of this county, in the 19th year of his age.


## New Advertisements.



### C. N. HICKOK,

**DENTIST.**

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see it.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.


## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All that tract of land composed of several smaller tracts containing 300 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of D. Dickea's heirs, John C. Morgart and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cook, Jacob Comp and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Geller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Zimmers, Henry Koontz and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of E. B. Trout.

ALSO—One lot of ground, containing about half an acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller's heirs, John Brumbaugh and others, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Straley.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate on Broad Top Mountain, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, lands of Daniel Broadstone, Cunningham & Co., and others, containing 69 acres and fifteen perches, and taken in execution as the property of R. Bruce Petrikin.

ALSO—All defendant, Andrew Wolford's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with an unfinished log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Troutman, George May and others, situate and lying part in Juniata and part in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 600 acres more or less, about half an acre cleared, with a cabin house and new saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover et al.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Eli Hoover, James Bowser and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Hoover.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Snyder, Jacob S. Ritchey and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Franklin South.

ALSO—All the defendant, George Snyder's interest in and to a certain saw mill on the premises of the said George Snyder, situate in Union township, Bedford county, near the public road leading from Mowry's mill to Texas, and the lot of ground curtilage appurtenances necessary to said mill, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Snyder.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

## Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1 The account of John L. Grove, administrator of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

2 The account of Henry Wertz and John J. Wertz, executors of the last will and testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

3 The account of David Barnet, administrator of the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

4 The account of Nathan Robison, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

6 The account of Isaac Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Ritchey, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd.

6 The account of O. E. Shannon, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jas. Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

7 The account of John Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

8 The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

9 The account of D. S. Longenecker, acting executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

10 The account of John Sill, administrator of the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Napier township, deceased.

11 The account of Anthony Zimmer administrator of the estate of Daniel Zimmers late of Bedford township deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

## List of Grand Jurors

*Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day)* 1863.

Jacob Anderson, Foreman, Solomon Feight, Frederick H. Beegle, John L. Grove, Frank. Beard, Emanuel J. Diehl, Jacob Rinard, Thomas M. Lynch, David Reighard, William Carn, Wilson M. Sams, Joshua Browning, Jacob Feightner, John Allison, John Filler, Daniel R. Barley, Frederick Schnebley, Jacob Semler, Philip Hardman, Adam Diehl, Jacob Guyer, Cornelius Whetstone, George Mortimore, John Boor.

## List of Petit Jurors

*Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day)* 1863.

Jacob Beckley; James Mortimore, Jacob May, Abraham Snowden, William Robison, Joseph Ferguson, James Mullin, Samuel Stahl, Samuel Grove, Jacob Aldstadt, John Riley, Josiah Miller, George Metz, John Ward, Adam Oster, Simon Stuckey, Abraham Croyle, Stephen Weaverling, Thos. Donahoe, Andrew Mortimore, John C. Keyser, Henry Wilhelm, William Dibert, John Riley, jr., George Carr, Peter Cramer, Peter F. Lehman, Abraham Hull, William Gorsuch, John Beal, Daniel Cypher, John R. Jordan, Jacob S. Brown, Henry S. Fluke, George Barthelow, James Shirley, A. J. Snively.

January 16, 1863.

## NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bedford, to be held on the second Monday (9th day) of February next, for Tavern Licenses:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Weimer, | Clearville. |
| George W. Teigart, | Six Mile Run. |
| Philip G. Morgart, | West Providence. |
| Frederick Berkhimer, | St. Clairsville. |
| Joseph Stonei, | Bloody Run. |
| John Hillegas, | Buena Vista. |
| J. L. Prince, | Saxton. |
| Aaron Reed, | Foot Cove Moun. S. W. |

January 16, 1863.

## List of Causes,

*Put down for Trial at February Term,* 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. P. Adams | vs William Adams |
| Samuel J. Way | vs Dr. F. C. Reamer |
| David Imler | vs Joseph Crisman |
| Reed, Rupp & Schell's use | vs M. McIlwaine et al. |
| James W. Ritchey | vs Jacob Hinish's adm'r. |

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y,

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Esther Strayer, administratrix c. t. a. of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 30th day of January, inst., at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

January 16, 1863.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff of Bedford county, raised on sale of the real estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 2d day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

January 16, 1863.


## NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

ALSO,

### Garden or Fruit Farms,

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of ½, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

## KIMMELL HOUSE,

*ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,*

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

*Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,*

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

### Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Room and Board per day | $2 00 |
| Room and Board per week | 10 00 |
| Rooms, alone, per day | 1 00 |
| Meals, each, | 50 |
| Meals, per week, alone, | 5 00 |
| Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m. | 50 |

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

### GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.

## O Yes! O Yes!!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM A. POWELL.

January 16, 1863.

## COURT PROCLAMATION.

*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.*

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **JAMES NILL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 9th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 16th of Jan, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
*Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 16, 1863.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased from Henry B. Mevers, the following personal property viz:

One two horse wagon, one Four horse wagon, one yearling colt, three milk cows, eight he ad of young cattle, and nine head of sheep, which I have left in possession of the said Henry B. Meyers during my pleasure, Ihereby forewarn all persons from purchasing said property, or in anywise meddling with the same or any part thereof, as I have paid the said Meyers for the same.

FRANCIS BEARD.

Jan. 9th 1863.*

## NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, for the different districts of the County, as follows:

For Middle Woodbury, Schellsburg Borough, Harrison and Union, on Monday, January 26th.

For Snake Spring, Broad Top, Liberty and Hopewell, on Tuesday, January 27.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley and Southampton, Wednesday, January 28th.

For St. Clair, South Woodbury, Monroe and Napier, on Thursday, January 29th.

For West Providence, East Providence, Juniata, Colerain, Bloody Run Borough, Bedford Borough, and Bedford Township, on Friday, January 30th.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN G. FISHER.
Clerk.

Bedford Jan. 9th, 1863.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of Rachel McCune, ded'd, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 22nd day of January, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER.
Auditor.

Jan. 9th, 1863.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrators of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 19th of January, 1863, at one o'clock, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

January 9, 1863.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John J. Cessna, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Solomon Rice, amongst the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 20th day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, where all interested can attend.

J. W LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

January 9, 1863.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of George Rhodes. trustee for the sale of the real estate of Michael Put', amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 21st day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, where all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

January 9, 1863.

## STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, about the middle of June last, a Ewe and two Lambs, a crop off the left ear of each, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN FEASTER.

January 9, 1863.—3ts.

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber residing in Juniata township, a bound boy named Joseph Creiger, he had on when he went away a cap, Kentucky Jean round about and pants. The above reward but neither thanks nor charges will be paid for bringing him back.

JAMES E. BURNS.

Jan. 9, 1863.—2ts*

## Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
Bedford, Pa.

January 2, 1863,—tf.

## Public Sale
OF
*VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township, on Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acres, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south.

The improvements are a story and a half log house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not far from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm'r.

December 19, 1862.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Mills, late of Monroe tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Southampton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Ex'or.

Jan, 2, 1863.—6ts.

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr.,
NICHOLAS KOONS,
Adm'rs.

January 2, 1863.—5ts*

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Solomon Rice, adm'r. of Andrew Rice, late of Cumb'd. Valley tp., dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 26th day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, when all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

January 16, 1863.

## TAKE NOTICE.

15 Cents per cubic foot will be paid for YELLOW LOCUST TIMBER, in the stick, from 8 feet in length, and 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end, up to as long and as large as can be obtained, free from windshakes, worm-holes and decay, sawed off square at both ends, and the bark removed, and not to contain more than one crook in any one stick.

Also YELLOW LOCUST PINS will be received and paid for according to the length and size as set forth in the following table, to be free from knots, splits, worm-holes, and decay, and to be of a good marketable quality, as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pins 14 inches long | | 1⅜ in. square | $5.00 per 1000 | |
| " 16 | " | 1⅜ | " | 5.75 " |
| " 18 | " | 1⅜ | " | 6 50 " |
| " 20 | " | 1⅜ | " | 7.25 " |
| " 22 | " | 1⅜ | " | 8.25 " |
| " 24 | " | 1⅜ | " | 9.25 " |
| " 26 | " | 1⅜ | " | 10 25 " |
| " 28 | " | 1⅜ | " | 11.25 " |
| " 30 | " | 1⅜ | " | 12.75 " |
| " 32 | " | 1⅜ | " | 13.75 " |
| " 34 | " | 1⅜ | " | 14.75 " |
| " 36 | " | 1⅜ | " | 15 75 " |

All Timber and Pins delivered according to the above specifications, to the Rail Road Station at Hopewell, will be received, and paid for by the undersigned as fast as delivered, in cash. for the space of 3 months from date.

JOSIAH HARRIS,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Agents.

Bloody Run, Dec. 26, 1862.—4ts.

## THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.
### The Perfection of Mechanism.

BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary: The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35.00, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets, N. Y.

January 2, 1863.—6w.

## Public Sale
OF
*REAL ESTATE.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, Dec'd will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on,

*SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST*, 1863,

the following described tract of land. late the property of said Dec'd., viz:

*ONE TRACT OF LAND,*

adjoining lands of David Waters on the north Sarah Iimes, on the west, David Howsare's Heirs on the West, Artemas Bennet on the South and others, containing about 66 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timbered. The buildings are a story and a half Log dwelling house, also a small stable thereon erected.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Terms—CASH.

F. BUXTON,
Ex'r.

January 2, 1863.—ts.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry township, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUKE, Adm'r.

January 2, 1863.—6ts.

## *Save Costs!!*

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, December 19, 1862.

## *O Yes! O Yes!*

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December 19, 1862.—6m.

## O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to

JOHN ALSIP
Bedford Pa.

Jan. 2, 1863.

## *O Yes! O Yes!!*

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier of Sales, unless he procures a license. Address,

LEVI AGNEW,
Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 2, 1863—tf

## Last Notice.

The Books and Notes of the late firm of Baughman & Brother, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle before the first of February, as I intend leaving the notes and accounts with an officer for collection after that date.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN.
*Surviving partner of the firm of Baughman & Bro.*

Dec. 26th, 1862.

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
SAMUEL BENDER,
Administrators.

January 2, 1863.—6t.

## Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., to wit: Elizabeth Dicken, (widow) Jonathan C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin, B. L. Dicken, and Mary Alice Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of February, (9th day) A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of this our said Court. and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

## Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: Mary F. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Cummings, residing in Beaver county. Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa. F. B. Statler, residing in the state of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Augustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma, intermarried with Dr. J. P. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, and James B. Statler, minor, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

## Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, to wit: Alice, (widow) still living, and issue, to wit: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of his oldest son, Daniel McDonald, deceased, to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, State of Iowa, and Daniel McDonald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A, D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

## Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Burns, late of Napier township, deceased, to wit James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph, all residing in said county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford, Wilt county, Indiana, Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, being the undivided half part of the tract of land in the writ of partition mentioned and described at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1862

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

## LOST

Whilst the owner was travelling from Six Mile Run, via Hopewell, and the Valley Road to Cheneysville and thence to Bedford, a Pocket Book, containing no money, but papers of different kinds, particularly Army papers, which will be of no use to any one else. Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, or leaving it at John Hafer's, Bedford, Stoner's Hotel, BloodyRun, Capt. Beckwith's, Hopewell, Hugh Wilson's, Cheneysville, or to myself at Six Mile Run, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB C. MILLS.

Dec. 26th, 1862.

## EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers on the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Executors.

Dec. 12, 1862.—4ts.

## STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, about the 12th of October last, a black two year old heifer, with a cut in the left ear and a tar-mark on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to lay.

JOHN MOWRY.

Dec. 26th, 3ts.*

## THE HOME JOURNAL
### FOR 1863.

We have much pleasure in informing the public that one of our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague

THEODORE S. FAY.

We confess to uncommon pride and pleasure in this renewal of intercourse with the friend and intimate of other days, and we look to be felicitated for it, by the established readers who constitute the family of the HOME JOURNAL.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

### VERY THRILLING STORIES.

Some of the ablest of living pens are engaged for us in translating from the French and German and our own original narrative writers are among the first.

We are fortunate, also, in travellers gone abroad who are *literary contributors*, and we anticipate for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of these

### Sketches of Travels and Adventures.

But the future of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most *recherche* of all its prominence as

*THE EXPONENT OF REFINED SOCIETY.*

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion, in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect, keeping us unmistakably informed of the changes and progress of what is commonly understood by the "gay world." As we have taken some pains to arrange the resources for this new feature, we speak confidently of its promise of entertainment to our large circle of readers. In this department. foreign journals are endlessly inventive; and, with our industrious ransacking of these, we are sure to select. for the peculiar taste to which we minister, a most relishing banquet.

### The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention, as before. Of the goings on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country, Mr. Willis's pen will give photographs as usual. General Morris's Songs and Sketches will be embroidered on the thread of the passing moment, as they have always been. Some of the best intellects of the land are enlisted for us, also, and we think we may promise to hold our place as the journal which best enables THE FAMILY to keep convers ant with the world.

### TERMS.

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| For one copy | $2 00 |
| For three copies, | 5 00 |
| Or one copy for three years, | 5 00 |
| For club of seven copies, | 10 00 |
| For a club of fifteen copies, | 20 00 |

And at that rate for a larger club—always in advance.

Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
10 *Fulton Street, New York.*

## GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
### FOR 1863.
### Great Literary and Pictorial Year.

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-three* years of larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authors in this country—MARION HARLAND, Authore ss of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every Number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

*The best Lady's Magazine in the World, and the cheapest,*

The literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The music is all original, and would cost 25cts. (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in Godey.

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's immense double sheet fashion plate's containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of the plates cost 10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them.—Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

Our wood engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to and others.

*Imitations*—beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publicationand the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

*Drawing Lessons*—no other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

*Our Receipts*—are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilties for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

*Ladies Work Table*—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

*Model Cottages*:—No other magazine has this department.

### Terms--Cash in Advance.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5.
Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7.
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club $20.

And the ONLY magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50.
Godey, Harper and Arthur, will all three be sent one year for $6.00
Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

*Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.*

Address, L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

**LUMBER,**

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

## ★★★
## DR. SWEET'S
*INFALLIBLE*
# LINIMENT
THE
# GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and untailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

*BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS*, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

### Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

### A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

### To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

### Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
## Infallible Liniment,
IS THE
## SOLDIER'S FRIEND,
And thousands have found it truly
## A Friend in Need.

*CAUTION.*

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Cenaral Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

## German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

**Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.**

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

**LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE**

*Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,*

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

**And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.**

THEY CONTAIN

*NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!*

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

*From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.*

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

*From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.*

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

*From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.*

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

*Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.*

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

## Public Sale

*OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

*SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863,*

the following real estate, late the property of Geo. Mock, dec'd., viz:

**A Tract of Land,**

situate in said township, on both sides of Bobb's creek, adjoining lands of Henry Yont, Jacob Ewig, Berkheimer's heirs and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, double log barn, smoke house, spring house, and other out buildings; also, a tenant house and stable. A large portion of the land is cleared and under fence, about ten acres of which are meadow, and as much more can be converted into meadow as may be desirable. This farm is good quality creek bottom and slate land, and is susceptible of fine cultivation.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hant, to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; or, if the subscriber should prefer it, one third of the balance, after payment of debts, will be left in the land for the use of the widow, the whole to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage.

ABRAHAM H. HULL,
December 26, 1862. Administrator.

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**Bedford County, ss:**

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd., to wit: Esther, the widow, and Eliza Jane, wife of petitioner, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, and Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David (who is in the army) residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 26, 1862.—4t.

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## *Something New!*

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

*SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,*

*WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,*

*AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY*

*BUSINESS.*

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.
November 14, 1862.

---

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

**MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS**

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

*French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.*

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

*Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.*

*Felt and Velvet BONNETS*

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

**FURS,**

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

**Elegant Set of Furs,**

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, December 5, 1862.

---

## GREAT ARRIVAL!

## A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

*LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT*

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

---

## NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

## *Mammoth Stock*

AT

## J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

## CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

**LOOK**

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

*BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.*

A LARGE LOT OF

**READY-MADY CLOTHING,**

***Boots and Shoes,***

*OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,*

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

**WINTER WEAR,**

*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,*

**Ladies' Dress Goods,**

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

---

**JUNIATA MILLS.**

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

**CARDING AND FULLING,**

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 16, 1862.

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## Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Nov. 21, 1862.

---

## *Iron City College*

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

**$35.00**

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

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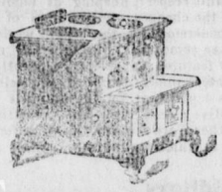
## *Hartley's Hardware*

**FARM IMPLEMENT AND**



**STOVE**

**STORE,**

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

**Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,**

*IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S*

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

*Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c, all at the lowest prices.*

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.
October 24, 1862.

---

**Come this Way**

## FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

## J. B. FARQUHAR,

*MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET*

Is just opening a large stock of

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,**

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

**Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests**

**SHOES AND BOOTS,**

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

**GROCERIES.**

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea and a general assortment of Spices.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

---

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Oct. 31—3m.

---

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

**MANN & SPANG,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

---

**SAMUEL KETTERMAN,**

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

---

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

**CESSNA & SHANNON,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

---

**JOHN P. REED,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

*Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.*

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

---

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

**HALL & PALMER,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

---

**J. W. LINGENFELTER,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

*Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.*

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

---

**A. H. COFFROTH,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

---

**DR. B. F. HARRY,**

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford. Aug. 1, 1861.

---

**JOHN BORDER,**

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

---

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

**REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,**

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

*PITTSBUEGH, PA.*

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

---

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

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**Office of JAY COOKE,**

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

**AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,**

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

**PAYABLE IN GOLD,**

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

**Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.**

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

---

## Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

---

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION.**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

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## *Ho! This Way!!*

**NEW GOODS,**

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

*Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.*

GENTS WEAR.

*Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.*

**Ready Made Clothing.**

*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.*

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.
November 14, 1862.

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BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

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## *Blymire & Son's*

## STOVE DEPOT,

*SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."*

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

*Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.*

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

*HARDWARE.*

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
November 14, 1862.

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THE GREAT CAUSE OF

## HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents; A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor: Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society: Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

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VALUABLE FARM

**FOR SALE.**

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

**180 Acres, More or Less,**

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

**Two Story Log House and Barn,**

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

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**Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.**

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

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## EMPIRE OF FASHION.

**PEACE TO BE DECLARED**

**On the Ninth of June**

**CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!**

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

**FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,**

**Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,**

*FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.*

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

*SHAWLS, in great variety!*

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

*CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,*

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

**NOTIONS, in Great Variety.**

*Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.*

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 23, 1862.

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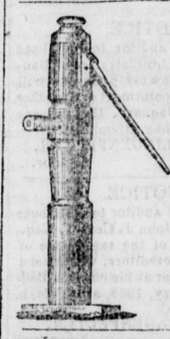

## PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

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**WASHINGTON HOUSE,**

**BEDFORD, PA.**

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford, Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

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DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

*In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishtine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

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W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

**MAIR AND DAVISON,**

Importers and Dealers in

**Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,**

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

**Pittsburg Penn'a.**

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FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Mutual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 7000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford Pa.